

The legislature of Illinois has just passed an amendment to its banking law. The principal provisions are as follows: The banks are to deposit Illinois state stocks as security for their circulating notes, and to have agencies for the redemption of their bills either at Chicago or Springfield, at the rate of three-quarters of one per cent. discount until Jan. 1st, 1862, and one-half of one per cent. discount after that date. Every bank of issue must keep a *bona fide* cash capital of \$25,000 in its vaults, and no bank shall be organized in any town having less than 1,000 inhabitants, unless such town be a county seat. Ample provision is made for the winding up of banks failing to comply with the demands of the law, and for guarding the state and the public against fraud and imposition. The amended law will inspire greater confidence in Illinois currency.

Now what does our legislature propose to do with our banks?

Mr. J. S. Ritchie, of Superior, proposes that the legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota should cede their northern counties bordering upon Lake Superior, to be formed into a separate state or territorial government. They are from 300 to 700 miles distant from their respective capitals, and their interests are separate and distinct from their states. He proposes that a convention should be called throughout these counties, and delegates sent to a convention at Superior. The counties are Houghton and Ontonagon in Michigan, Douglas, La Pointe, Ashland, Polk and Burnett; in Wisconsin; St. Louis, Lake, Carlton and Pail, in Minnesota.

LIBERIA.—The little black republic of Liberia is in a highly flourishing condition. Receipts last year, \$67,334; payments, \$67,650. The former shows an increase of \$20,722; the latter includes the payment of nearly \$12,000 of indebtedness. Peace prevails with all the neighboring tribes but one. The exports last year were 200 per cent in excess of the previous year. President Benson complains that the United States won't recognize Liberia.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF NEW YORK, on Thursday, in the case of the government vs. the bondsmen of Fowler, the defaulting postmaster, the jury found a verdict for the defendants on the ground that Fowler was in default \$50,000 when the bonds were taken.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mrs. Elizabeth Blood died at Vernon, Waushara county, on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 72 years. She was the first white woman who settled in Vernon, having emigrated from Anover, Vermont, early in the year 1837.

\$50,000 FOR KANSAS.—The New York legislature has passed a bill appropriating from the state treasury the sum of \$50,000 for the relief of the distress in Kansas.

SINGULAR DEFECT OF LAW.—At the Seneca (New York) circuit, when the case of Myers, charged with the murder of S. S. Veile, came up, Judge Knox said there was no law for the punishment of murder, and Myers was sent back to jail.

This singular trouble arose from an oversight in amending the law in relation to capital punishment at the last session of the legislature. It is likely that the defect will be remedied, if it has not already been done, by the present legislature.

AN ECONOMICAL VIEW.—We see it stated, and have no doubt of the fact, that a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Post-office Department, who occupies a high official position, states that without the postal service of the succeeding states to provide for, the Post-office department can easily be made self-sustaining, at the present cheap rates of postage.

The papers have lately mentioned that Major Anderson was formerly a lieutenant in a company commanded by the present Secretary of the Treasury. The exact fact is that General Dix resigned as aid-de-camp to General Brown in 1828. Major Anderson graduated at West Point in 1825. General Dix served as captain of artillery at Fort Monroe, in 1826 and 1827, and Anderson was a lieutenant in his company.

Redpath's Haytian schooner has arrived at Port au Prince, and the South Carolinians may dismiss all fears of a John Brown raid on their coast.

ANOTHER PALMETTO HERO KILLED.—Clark Allen, a soldier in the Abbeville company, located at Fort Moultrie, was instantly killed on Thursday last week. While running from one room to another he was pierced by a bayonet in the hands of one of his companions. The bayonet entered the eye and pierced the brain. This is the fourth victim—all friends—of the Palmetto Kingdom.

QUERIES FOR COMPROMISERS.—The New York Tribune says a citizen of German origin propounds the following pertinent questions:

1. If the republicans are to blame for the secession movement, who is to blame for the secession from the national democratic convention?

2. If the republicans are to blame for keeping up the present crisis by their unwillingness to compromise (which means concession) for the sake of the Union, why didn't the Douglas democrats make concessions in the national convention for the sake of the Union of the democratic party?

3. Why didn't the democratic party let the "higher question" alone (on which it split), and sacrifice their lives for the sake of the Union, when they knew perfectly well that the separation would cause their defeat?

4. If the south would not accept popular sovereignty as a compromise in the national democratic convention, would they accept it now?

The Journey of the President Elect.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17th, 1861.
Messrs. Editors:—Having an entire hour of leisure to myself, and being seized with an irresistible fit of "cavalier scribbendi," like John at Patmos, I write; but unlike him my writing does not carry with it authority from above, or even respect here below, yet I write. Although inspired with both hope and confidence, I will not presume to enter upon the broad field of prophecy or conjecture even, but simply, as one of the watchmen on the ramparts of liberty, sound forth the cry that "AIDS WELL."

Having accompanied Mr. Lincoln thus far on his tour to the capitol, marked well his speeches and noted his conversation; noted their effect upon the vast crowds that have everywhere greeted him, and being enabled to mix freely with and ascertain correctly the feelings of the prominent men of the different places which we have visited, I am fully satisfied that Mr. Lincoln will adhere to the principles of the Chicago platform, and that the people will sustain him in it.

Some there are who never cared for principles, that now are willing to accept of any terms; others who, no doubt were honest and very zealous, but lack the backbone to resist the semi-secession cry of compromise, have surrendered; like galvanized toads they gave two or three spasmodic leaps, and all was over; still, they are not a numerous class, and when you get down to the foundations of the party—the industrial classes—they are as sound as a nut. I make it a point of duty to mix in the crowd as much as possible, and learn the sentiment of the people where we stop, and of the tens and hundreds of thousands that have come forth to meet us, I have not heard the word "compromise" mentioned except with loathing and disgust.

This feeling is not confined to republicans only, but democrats assert roundly that the issue was fairly made, and as we won it, it is Mr. Lincoln's bounden duty to shape his policy by it and carry out the principles of the platform on which he was carried into office.

The "Union and the Constitution" is the cry, and it would have done your very souls good to have witnessed the wild enthusiasm elicited yesterday at one of the places at which we stopped, Dunkirk, I believe. A platform had been erected close to the track, with the stars and stripes planted on either end. Mr. Lincoln stepped upon it from the car, and made a two minute speech. As he concluded, he put his hand upon one of them and said, "My friends, I hold in my hand the staff of the flag of our Union—will you stand by me as long as I stand by it?" The effect was electrical. The affirmative response was a perfect yell—no other word will express it; you would have thought them mad, but it was a glorious, soul-stirring madness.

Of course you get an account of our progress through the country by the telegraph, therefore, it would be an unnecessary repetition of stale news for me to go into details, and to attempt a description of the towns and cities through which we pass, would be equally unnecessary, even if it were possible, which it is not, as we fly through the most of them by day, and merely eat and sleep in the others by night.

We had beautiful weather until our arrival at Pittsburgh. There it rained in torrents, and to add to our discomfort, we were detained by a freight train getting off the track, for two hours, which brought us there after dark.

Just imagine forty or fifty thousand men, women and children, horses carriages, carts, soldiers, policemen and fire engines jammed into an almost impenetrable and disorganized mass, and then think of getting through it from the cars to the Monongahela House, with the narrow streets of Pittsburgh, after dark and the rain pouring down as if it were its last effort.

At Cadiz Junction, between Columbus and Pittsburgh, we were entertained by a lady—Mrs. Judge Jewett—who treated Mr. Lincoln and his party to a most sumptuous dinner. The judge himself is a rabid democrat, whilst his wife is an ardent republican, and a splendid woman; long may she wave. I shall hold her and her dinner in grateful remembrance for years to come.

I just learned yesterday why Mr. Lincoln looks so much better than his pictures represent him. At Westfield, he told them that he last summer received a letter from a young lady of that place, he had forgotten her name, saying to him that her father and brother had just returned from Chicago and brought a picture of him, and that she thought he had better let his beard grow and raise whiskers; and says he, "I have taken her advice and let them grow, and now," said he, "if that young lady is present, I should be pleased to see her."

She was present and was introduced to him on the stand, whereupon he gave her a right hearty kiss on her cheek, which pleased the crowd mightily, and did not offend her much I noticed.

We arrived at this place at 4:30 P. M., and were met by the most tumultuous, ungovernable crowd that we have yet encountered. The committee had arranged the military in two files, leaving a space about six feet wide between, for the president elect and his party to pass from the cars to the carriages, but the moment he got within the lines the crowd collapsed, the lines were broken, swept away like straws, and it was with the utmost difficulty, and even danger, that Mr. Lincoln was gotten to his carriage.

One of his ushers, Major Hunter, had his arm severely crushed, and several boys, I understand, were injured. The enthusiasm is unprecedented, even in this enthusiastic nation. I am told there were two South Carolinians present at the reception, who gnashed their teeth with rage at the honor thus done to "Old Abe."

At 10 o'clock we were to leave tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for New York, then to New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Washington, arriving there next Saturday. Snow fell here last night about three or four inches deep; it is the first I have seen since crossing the Illinois river.

Yours, RAMBLER.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

CONDENSED FROM THE MADISON PAPERS.

Madison, Feb. 20.

A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee report back the bill to repeal the personal liberty law.

An assembly resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Tuesday was adopted in the senate. This will enable the members of the legislature to take a rest after their arduous labors, and at the same time do honor to the 22nd of February.

The bill to exempt fifty dollars worth of seed grain from execution was indefinitely postponed.

A bill was introduced into the assembly by Mr. Graham to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Janesville. Passed after considerable opposition from Messrs. Lapham, Warner and others, who protested against such legislation. Mr. Lapham said he should bring in a general law to cover such cases.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. Graham, to quiet the title to certain lands in Rock county.

The chair appointed Messrs. Willard, Frank and Graham, a select committee, to which was referred the petition on the subject of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The bill modifying the Homestead law, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. D. H. Johnson, Frank and Sawyer.

The judiciary committee reported back the senate farm mortgage bill with three amendments, not materially modifying its character.

Mr. Caveno moved to refer the bill back to the general file, and that the amendments be printed.

Messrs. D. H. Johnson and Frisby opposed the motion, Mr. Caveno and Bailey supporting it. The motion prevailed; yeas 42, noes 41. Adjourned.

From the Cincinnati Press, Feb. 13.

The Rationale of the Enthusiasm of Mr. Lincoln's Reception.

There was something very different from the mere excitement of sight-seeing in the enthusiasm with which the vast concourse of our people greeted Mr. Lincoln yesterday. It was the uprising of a confident hope in him as a sign of the delivery of the government from treachery, imbecility and anarchy; and of its reconstruction from the anarchy which has disgraced this great people in the eyes of the whole world. The people of the north have endured the humiliation and destruction of this government with indignation, not loud, but deep enough, if let loose, to make a torrent that would sweep secession into the Gulf of Mexico, because they believed that the redemption of the government by peaceable means was closest hand. No day was ever so longed for by 20,000,000 of people as this coming fourth of March. Bondsmen never so longingly counted the days to his promised emancipation as have the people of the north the days to that time when the nation would be emancipated from the folly, robbery, imbecility, premeditated treason, and treacherous negotiations with rebellion, which have demoralized, humiliated, and broken down the government of this great Republic, until in the whole world there is no government too poor and weak to scoff at ours.

For this hope the people of the north have endured to see treason betraying the property and fortifications of the nation; rebellion lording it over the President; the loyal people of the south deprived of the support of a government, and abandoned to mob rule; and treason in the south openly negotiating to introduce the intervention of European powers in the government. Never before were a proud people so humiliated. To the fourth of March they look as the hour of redemption from this disgrace and danger; and to Mr. Lincoln as the man. This was the feeling that spontaneously burst from the thousands who greeted Mr. Lincoln yesterday.

And it may be said that there is no symptom from Mr. Lincoln that the confidence is misplaced. While the government has been betrayed; and rebellion, armed by the faithless officers of the government, is defying it; and the democratic party are howling to break down the constitution, and politicians in his own party are becoming cowed and emasculated republicans are watching for the first symptom of surrender in him, so as to mount the advance ripple of the ebbs tide, there has been no sign of quailing in Mr. Lincoln. Amid the pressure of circumstances that would try the stoutest hero, he stands perfectly firm. He took the earliest opportunity when he started on this journey to re-assure the people that, while he would ask nothing but the constitution, the constitution should be maintained in its integrity while in his trust.

Our people may well be proud of his expression to their enthusiasm as they did yesterday. No greater duty ever devolved on mortal man than does now on Mr. Lincoln. Such great and patriotic hopes never before rested on a single man; and the prayers of millions of people now ascend that he may prove worthy of them.

CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.—The New Haven Journal learns from a private reliable source that on February 8th Ft. Sumter was visited by a daughter of Charleston, accompanied by a lieutenant of the Charleston zouaves, Major Anderson. It seems, wished to obtain portraits of his officers and himself, and the daughter wanted that of Major Anderson to send to the London Illustrated News. Hearing of the artist's proposed trip to the fort, the lieutenant went to him and insisted upon being taken along as an assistant, and the proposition was agreed to, though willingly or unwillingly is not stated. The two went down the harbor in a sail boat on Friday morning. Arrived at the fort, Major Anderson sat at first to draw the portrait of the assistant to enter, but finally yielded to the supposed artistic necessity. The two visitors crawled in through an embrasure, all other openings having been walled up and cemented. The lieutenant confesses the fortification looked anything but inviting to an assailant. The side nearest the land, and opposite Fort Johnson, hitherto supposed to be weak, has been made very strong, a great quantity of stone from the landing having been used to fortify the wall so as to make it shot proof. The officers treated the strangers to an excellent dinner at first, and then to a good dinner, followed by a good desert of pie. Mr. Anderson assured them that there had been no desertion among his men, and that if any of them desired to leave they were free to do so. He stated in addition that there was no truth in the stories of reinforcements sent in by means of row boats. The four batteries bearing on Fort Sumter had been pronounced finished, and the impression was that an attack would be made during this week.

A resolution for a convention of the commissioners to the peace conference for information whether any settlement acceptable to Virginia is likely was tabled.

Clemens denied that he had franked incendiary matter to free negroes and others in Virginia and pronounced the franks forgeries.

"Stop that abominable noise," said a commanding officer to a horrid trampster in the midst of a battle; "we can stand fire, but we can't stand that air."

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. Feb. 20.

Official vote of Washington county—majority against convention, 974. Average majority of tickets, 1,400. Prominent secessionists are generally admitting that the state has gone against convention by large majority.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 20.
The chief and warriors of the Ojibwa Indians arrived in town last night and made a peremptory demand for the payment of their annuity, due in November last stating their women and children were starving, and their payment they would have, peacefully if it could be got, and forcibly if necessary. The agent took the money, and secured it. A large meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking means of self-defense if necessary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.
Before leaving the City Hall, Lincoln appeared on the balcony in response to repeated calls, and said: Friends, I do not appear for the purpose of making a speech. I came merely to see you and allow you to see me, and listen to say to you what I have said frequently to audiences on the journey, that in the sight I have the best of the bargain. Assuming that you are all for the Union and Constitution, (cheers,) and the perpetual liberties of this people, I bid you farewell.

On his return to the Astor House he had interviews with Hamilton Fish, Col. Fremont and about one hundred others. Lincoln visited Baram's museum this afternoon, and to night attended the opera. He left at half past 8 to-morrow, stopping at Jersey City, Newark and Trenton on route for Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—P. M.
The peace conference will, according to present indications, take a final vote on pending propositions on the 22d, Washington's birthday.

For the first time a flag staff has been erected on the war department building for the display of the national flag.

FR. SMITH, Texas, Feb. 20.
Four counties in western Arkansas, Benton, Washington, Sebastian and Crawford, have elected Union delegates to the state convention, by over four thousand majority. The majority against the convention is about the same.

An extra overland coach arrived here this morning from Sherman, Texas. The conductor and passengers report the seizure of Fort Chadbourne by Texans, of the coach with its mail now overdue here. The property of the company within reach is also seized, and the agents are said to be imprisoned. It is also reported that Fort Belknap has been captured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.
SENATE.—Mr. Doolittle presented credentials of Timothy O. Howe, senator elect from Wisconsin.

The tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Towell moved to amend by repealing all duties existing on goods from foreign ports. Mr. Bayard moved to add a provision that duties levied on any articles in the bill not to exceed a cents ad valorem in the port whence exported, except wines and brandies—lost, 18 against 28.

The next question being on Lane's amendment he moved to adjourn—rejected. Lane spoke at length against the bill on secession, &c., recess in the meantime being refused, 10 against 27.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by inserting the first act of tariff of 1860, with the rates increased by the act of 1840, and free list unchanged. Lane's amendment disagreed to—13 against 25.

The bill then passed. Yeas—Anthony, Baker, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foster, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Parker, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

NAYS.—Briggs, Clingman, Douglas, Green, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, and Sebastian. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
The steamer Kangaroo arrived this morning with Liverpool dates via Queenstown of the 7th, one day later than the Fulton. Advice unimportant.

Both houses of parliament voted addresses responsive of the Queen's speech. An amendment in the commons calling on the government for a reform bill was rejected.

The Paris minister confirms the statement of the cessation to France of Mentour and Rouqueness.

In the house of lords, Earl Sefton moved an address in response to the speech, saying the government needed no amendment. He said difficulties in the United States were the most important topic, and that every one viewed with the deepest regret events in that country, on which the manufacturing interests of England so greatly depended. He condemned the course of Sardinia in Italy, and expressed dissatisfaction with Napoleon's speech.

Granville responded, deeply lamenting the disruption in America, but felt confidence that the results to England would not be so serious, as the resources of India for cotton would be at once brought into play. He said foreign relations, particularly with France, were most satisfactory. The address was agreed to.

In the house of commons, Mr. White moved an amendment to the address declaring it the duty of the government to introduce reform measures.

D'Israeli thought there was not much encouragement for the government to do this. Lord John Russell said there was not sufficient popular feeling to carry a satisfactory measure.

The committee reported that all but 16 counties were heard from. The majority for reference to the people is 62,397. Crittenden will soon be invited to address the people on national questions by a large number of prominent men.

A resolution was offered in the convention that any attempt at coercion of the seceding states be forcibly resisted by Virginia, and referred. A similar resolution was offered in the senate and ordered to be printed.

The Michigan resolutions were sent back without comment.

NEWARK, Feb. 20.
Villainous posters were displayed to-day, calling on workmen to attend at the depot, on Lincoln's arrival, to demonstrate their differences with him. The republicans have resolved to turn out in cavalcade to escort him through the city.

The arrangements for the reception of the president elect are completed. Fifty additional police officers have been appointed to preserve order. Mr. Lincoln and suite are expected to arrive about noon with the state committee. They will be received at the depot by the Mayor and city authorities. Subsequently they will be conducted to the state house. Mr. Lincoln will be introduced to the senate and then to the house. He will afterwards take dinner at the Tremont House.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.
The steamer Nova Scotia from Liverpool via London arrived on the 8th arrived this morning.

The Times' city article of Thursday says the English funds had improved by advances in the Paris Bourse and closed firm. The discount market was active. The position of the bank of France continues to improve. Political feeling has induced the Emperor of Russia to the exchange of gold for silver with the Bank of France. Large remittances to India have been made for the purchase of cotton.

The London Times regards action of the Prussian members in favor of Italy, calculated to check the warlike inclinations of the German courts.

Lord John Russell's speech is regarded as warlike in Paris.

A commercial crisis is raging at Guelat. **LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.**
Broadstuffs opened quiet and steady. Corn firm and steady.

The ship Sea Flower, in Messy, for New York took fire this morning, but was soon extinguished.

The Sarah A. Bell from Boston is ashore near Wexford.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.
Between 9 and 10 o'clock this forenoon, a window awning at the war department, caught fire from sparks from the chimney. On the messenger hoisting the window to suppress the flames, they were blown into the recess room, scorching the papers on the table. The early discovery of the fire was fortunate considering the building is not fire proof. The secretary who early enters upon his business was present and the first to give the alarm.

Capt. Meigs has returned from Florida, by the direction of Secretary Holt, to resume charge of the Washington academy of engineering in charge of the fortifications at Forts Major Arnold of the artillery. He represents that they are in good condition to resist any attack from any quarter, and have by this time been reinforced.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
Flour market less active but unchanged, sales 500 bbls., 5,204,50 super state and western, 5,304,50 extra state, 5,304,50 common to medium extra western, 5,304,50 inferior to good shipping brands extra. H. O. W. Baker without important change, sales 5000 bushels, 1,200 delivered good Chicago spring, 1,234 delivered for northwestern club, 1,234,25 afloat and delivered for Mill club.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.
Wheat market closes quiet and firm at a decline of 1/2c for No. 2. Sales early 1500 bushels No. 2 in store at 79c; 1400 bushels ditto at 78c; later, 3,000 bushels ditto at 78c; 4,000 bushels No. 1 ditto at 81c; 3,000 bushels ditto delivered, at 82c.

Dressed hogs dull at 54 1/2 c. Sales \$6.15.

SECESSION CRAB-POETRY.—A "woman of the south" has written some stuff, which she calls "Alabama's Battle-cry," the opening line of which runs:

"Sternly meet the advancing foe!" Perhaps that's as good a way as any, says the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, to meet the foe; but why not succede like a man, and not like a crab.

HERETICAN INTELLIGENCE.—An Irishman who was standing on London Bridge, accosted a young standing beside him, saying: "Faith I think I know yer; what's yer name?"

"My name is Jones," replied the youth. "Jones," "Jones," said the Irishman. "I know two old maids by that name in Dublin, was either of them yer mother?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Piano Forte and Organ!
MRS. S. FOORD.
WILL be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in

PIANO FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC, and musical instruction, at the residence of her pupils

DODGE'S SOCIAL CONCERT
Ossian E. Dodge,
Celebrated Harmonist, Editor, Poet and Vocalist, whose elegant, moral and humorous, literary, scientific and musical

February 6, 1861.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

One Dollar Saved

is worth more than

Two Dollars Earned.

READER WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS?

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Boots & Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

Crockery, Glass Ware.

GROCERIES, &c.?

We can anticipate your answer.

"We buy where we can buy Cheapest."

It is the easiest task in the world for each merchant to

ADVERTISE

To Sell Twenty-Five per Ct. Cheaper

than all others, but it is certain that some of the number

FAIL TO DO IT,

but

PRICES WILL TELL.

Please read the following list of prices, and you will not

fail to make your purchases at

CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

We will sell for the next

Thirty Days

the following list of prices, and you will not

fail to make your purchases at

Now is the time to

Buy a Good Dress for a Little Money.

We are making frequent additions to our stock of

PRINTS, DE LAINES, FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

RY, TAIKED NOTIONS, SHEARED

MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS, &c.

and our

Stock Will Always be Complete

and

PRICES LOW.

We are constantly adding to our line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, KENTUCKY JEANS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS, F. & M. CASSI-

MERES, DENIM, STRIPES,

CHEEKS, SHEETINGS,

FLANNELS, &c.

and are selling at prices that must

BE SATISFACTORY TO ALL.

While the following list cannot enrich you greatly, yet

if you want to

SPEND A DIME

to advantage, come and buy

3 yards very fine print for 10 cents.

2 yards extra fine print for 10 cents.

1 yard extra fine print for 10 cents.

1 yard extra fine print for 10 cents.

1 yard extra fine print for 10 cents.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sheldon's Address.

The meeting at the court room last evening was one of the largest ever held in Janesville. The audience was composed, to a very great extent, of ladies, and in point of intelligence would compare favorably with the like number of people in any place.

Mr. Sheldon spoke for two hours, the audience listening with interest, to the last, and when he proposed to conclude, insisted upon his going on. The address was mainly a plain and truthful statement of facts in his own southern experience, and the conclusions naturally resulting from those facts. Mr. S. evidently made no effort to tickle the ears of the crowd, he studiously avoided everything of the kind, but with a constant check upon himself to prevent any overstatement he now and then evinced a depth of feeling and power of expression which thrilled through the crowd, and elicited the heartiest applause. He demonstrated the existence of the irrepressible conflict, and showed that it was generally recognized by southern leaders; and while he favored the Union, he advised against compromise, claiming that the people of the north had done no wrong, and insisting whether the Union was saved or lost, it was the duty of the people of this country to stand by the constitution as it is, and to prevent the extension of slavery one foot.

Upon the whole, the effect of the meeting was good, calculated to afford much information that is not so easily and pleasantly obtained in any other way. Mr. S. impressed us as a man of great earnestness, truthfulness and courage. If we were to criticize his address at all, we should say he seemed too much afraid of being suspected of exaggeration and caricature, and thus kept back and repressed a great many things which he evidently could say if he would. We would say to him as the boys said to the molasses—"let her run." We are sure, however, that he intended to say something worth remembering, and he did. We are glad to have heard him, and can safely commend the spirit and manner of his address throughout.

CITY AND TOWN TAXES.

To the Editors of the Gazette.—

As the question of comparative town and city taxation is now agitated here, allow me to state my experience. In the town of Rock, I had property assessed to me to the amount of \$1084, and on this I paid \$18. On an assessment of \$1100 in this city, I paid between \$13 and \$14, the exact number of cents I do not now remember. Both these taxes were for the year 1880, and the amount paid included every item of tax on each assessment. In the town of Rock there was no unusual expenditure for any purpose.

R. S. BURDICK.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.

The address and concert at Lippin's Hall to-morrow evening will be for the benefit of the fire department. We are pleased to learn that a large number of tickets have already been sold, and we hope a still larger number will be disposed of, as the object is a commendable one, and the exercises will be interesting.

A PLEASANT BEVERAGE.

The Chicago Journal says that an immense nasty, slimy water newt, weighing three quarters of a pound, came through the fire plug at the corner of Couch Place and Dearborn streets in that city. The "animal" had a head like a duck, a tail like an alligator, lungs on top of his head, feet in place of fins, ears like a rabbit, and looked as if he might be a cross between a secession rattle-snake and a crocodile.

NEW MEETING HOUSE IN CENTER.

A new house of public worship has been erected in the town of Center, in this county, under the supervision of the society of the Disciples of that place. It is situated on the road leading from this city to Magnolia, opposite the Bethel Cemetery, in the town of Center. It is built of wood, having a tower and steeple 105 feet in height from the ground, and the body of the church is 34 by 50 feet in size. This edifice is considered one of the best church buildings in the county, and is an improvement of which the people of that section are justly proud.

The dedication will take place on the 3d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—The public are invited to attend.

Members of the military will bear in mind the drill meeting this evening, at council room. Be on hand early.

Copies of the weekly Gazette may be found for sale at King's corner in the post office. He has also magazines, novels, New York dailies and all late publications for sale.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE.—The well known trotting horse Com. Perry, kept by Mr. Douglas of Harmony, and known as the "Schutt horse," died on Monday. He was a fine animal—docile, kind, intelligent and spirited. The sporting public will miss him much, while his owner loses not only a valuable piece of property, but, as he informs us, "a tried and true friend."

A LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION.—Some four members of the northern members of the legislature visited this city to-day on their way home. They came down from the Milwaukee junction to await the afternoon train on the northwestern road, here instead of spending several idle hours at the junction.

THE GENUINE THING.—We have received from a friend in Montgomery, Alabama, a pamphlet copy of the constitution of Jeff. Davis' new southern confederacy. It is one of the first government editions, and years hence will make a valuable contribution to some historical society.

Washington's Birth-Day.

The members of Washington Engine Company No. 3, of this city, will give an

Oyster Supper

at their Engine House, on the 22d of February. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The committee of arrangements will spare neither pains nor expense to enable their guests to enjoy themselves, and have a good time generally.

Tickets 50 Cts. [ed]

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made the Gazette Office one of the Best Jobbing Offices in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin. With our

STREAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

We are enabled to execute any order for work with a PROMPTNESS unequalled in this section of the state; and in style and neatness we challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our Work and our Facilities for Executing It, in the fullest confidence that we can be ENTIRELY SATISFIED not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 21, 1881.

The wheat market was about the same to-day as yesterday, except that receipts were somewhat lighter, about 2500 bushels changing hands at 75¢ to 80¢ for milling, and 65¢ to 72¢ for shipping. Receipts of other mill and produce fair and prices unchanged.

We continue yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 77.50; fair to good dry shipping 65.75; damp and grown 60.00.

CORN—shelled 23.50c per 50 lbs., ear 20.25c per 70 lbs.

OATS—in demand at 15.00c per bushel.

RYE—declined to 33.50c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30.50c per 60 lbs., common 20.50c.

DRESSED HOGS—in demand at 5.62 to 5.90 per 100 for heavy, and 5.00 to 5.50 for light.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1.50 to 1.70 per 45 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty at 15.00c for good to choice.

BUTTER—plenty at 13.50c for common to choice.

EGGS—in good supply at 12.50c per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 5.50; Dry, 5.00, 5.25.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65¢; chickens, 5.50; SHEEP PELTS—range from 30¢ to 90¢ each.

NEW GOODS

Reduced Prices

WHEELOCK'S.

JUST received, a large lot of

Fresh Fruits, &c., Hermetically Sealed,

bought within the last month, in New York and Baltimore, at very low prices, and will be sold at the same. The following are some of the retail prices:

Fresh Pine Apples, per jar 3 shillings.

Apples, 3 shillings.

Blackberries, 3 shillings.

Blackberries, 3 shillings.

Cherries, black, red and yellow, 3 shillings.

The above are put up in wide mouthed, full quart bottles, and are warranted to retain their natural flavor, and are wholly unlike dried fruit, or cooked fruit, or fruit preserved in sugar. The bottles are valuable when empty, for putting up fruit, or for other uses, and can be used repeatedly; they are worth 12 shillings per dozen, supplied.

FRESH PEACHES.

Best California Peaches 50¢ Tomatoes, 20¢

Lobsters, 35¢ Clams, 15¢

Sardines, 25¢ Pickles, 10¢

Cat-fish, 10¢ Sausages, 10¢

in good supply. February 19th, 1881.

J. B. HYZER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware!

of all descriptions.

Have Troughs, Conductors & Cistern Pumps

Made to order. PUMPS REPAIRED. Shop over

Dunn & Carter's Grocery Store, West Milwaukee Street

Janesville. HATS WANTED IN EXCHANGE

may be had.

BROWN'S BRONCHITIS

Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all Affections of the Throat, Relieve the Coughing, and

in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other Coughs, and

give strength to the voice.

FULLY TESTED BY

Many are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would cure itself, if neglected, will soon attack the lungs. "Brown's Bronchitis Cough Cure" containing demulcent ingredients, allays Inflammation and Bronchitis.

BROWN'S "That trouble in my Throat, for which the 'Coughs' are a specific" having made me often a mere whisperer."

REV. HENRY WARD DECKER.

"I have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

REV. HENRY WARD DECKER.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

"Contains no Opium or any other injurious ingredients."

DR. A. A. HAYES.

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."

DR. C. E. DODGE, Boston.

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."

DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

"Has proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGHS."

REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cough."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Efficient in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SEASONS and SINGERS."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Le Grange, Ga.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of great service to me."

REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists and by F. W. EYER, 107 1/2 FIVE CENTS A BOX. [ed]

To Rent or For Sale.

A CONVENIENT brick house situated in Pease's 2d addition. For further particulars apply to J. B. HYZER, 107 1/2 FIVE CENTS A BOX. [ed]

Judicial Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held in the several Towns, Wards and Election Precincts of the State of Wisconsin, on the First Tuesday of March, 1881, for the purpose of electing a Judge of the Supreme Court, for the term of Six Years, commencing on the First day of January, A. D. 1882.

Said elections to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Seven of the Revised Statutes of 1868.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at the City of Madison, this Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1881.

L. P. HARVEY, Secretary of State.

"Our Flag is Still There."

OPPO THE American Hotel, Janesville, you can buy 10 lbs. of New Orleans sugar for \$1.00, 15 lbs. Dried Apples for 1.00, No. 1 Karo Corn Oil for 50¢ a gallon, a splendid Syrup at 4¢ a gallon, molasses at 40¢, and all other goods at very low prices. Call for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

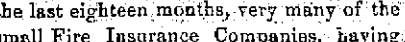
FRESH HOPE!

COLWELL & CO'S DRUG STORE.

Should the terrible conflagrations that are sweeping over the country in all directions prove as frequent and disastrous for a twelve month to come as they have during the last eighteen months, very many of the small Fire Insurance Companies, having their agents scattered throughout the west, must go to the wall, there is no salvation for them. If you would be safe, safe beyond peradventure, always insure with companies that are known to be sound. Such, and such only, are represented at

DIMOCK'S Insurance & Real Estate AGENCY.

ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED In the Annals of Insurance!



Cash Capital, \$400,000.00

Cash Assets, \$582,325.00

The Phoenix Company devotes its entire time and attention to the business of FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY, and having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness for the settlement of losses, the

Phoenix has no Rival in America.

H. KELLIG, S. L. Loomis, President, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 31 and 33 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agents.

THE HOME

New York City!

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$1,500,000.00.

This Company has the largest Cash Capital of any in New York, and is emphatically one of the Solid Institutions of the Country.

SOUND, ALWAYS.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE

IN THE PROFITS Without Liability.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS DIVIDED ANNUALLY TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000.00

Assets, \$25,205.28

Liabilities, 14,732.43

The attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features in connection with this Company:

First—By insuring in this company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers, already declared, are as follows:

1st Division to Policy-Holders, 1857, 33¢ per \$100

2d " " " " 1858, 50 "

3d " " " " 1859, 50 "

4th " " " " 1860, 45 "

Second—The security given, which is already large, will constantly increase with each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following statement, showing the position of the company in each year since the new system was adopted.

July, 1876, Net Assets of the Company, \$570,343.48

" 1877, " " " " 600,719.64

" 1878, " " " " 701,908.52

" 1879, " " " " 800,238.81

" 1880, " " " " 900,208.28

Third—The insured incur no liability whatever, while obtaining these advantages of superior security and cheapness.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secy. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres.

CHAS. PECK, Asst. Secy.

THE SECURITY

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$620,000.00.

75 Per Cent of the Net Profits

DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG POLICY-HOLDERS.

With its Half Million of Dollars Capital, and large Surplus, its able management, and conservative conduct, the Security is, and will continue to be,

All Right.

THE MERCHANTS

Hartford, - Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$250,000.00.

Among the strong Insurance Companies of Old Hartford there are none that stand better than the Merchants. Its management is in the hands of able men of long experience in the business of insurance. There is no safer company to insure in.

Applications solicited and Policies issued in all the above companies, at as

Low Rates

as by any other equally responsible companies, by application to

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent for Janesville and Vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

Swim.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.

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ABOUT

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 12.45 P. M.
 6.30 A. M. S
 4.45 P. M.
 3.30 A. M. S
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 12.40 P. M. H
 6.00 P. M.
 9.45 P. M.
 City, Wash.
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 north and points
 and south, for
 ON; Agent, Wash.

[illegible]

and St. Joseph.
of this Company,
Sunday.
Superintendent,
ABZEL, Agent.
Railroad.
Albany North-
places in New
York.

to the East.
connections at Chicago and
Chicago road for the
Southern
Chicago and
New York and
East.
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Route: Fine
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R. N. RICE,
Supt.
MAIL!

and Liverpool,
Great Britain and the
Londonderry, Ire-
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MAIL
COMPANY'S
Steamers, in con-
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RAILWAY

McMaster.
Grange.
Balantine.
Capt Horland.
Alton.
(New).

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considerably reduced
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Shipping from Portland
Quebec, during sun-
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about the year. For
WARRACK

Lake St., Chicago,
april 11
T. EXPRESS
N. Y.,
Rie R. R.
Broadway.

NOTICE:
 For more full and per-
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NOTIFICATION
 For the charter cities
 on west, north-west
 following advantages:—
 Express Train will be
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Time
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ESTIN, Jr., Agent,
of Hyatt House.
nov30dtf

MCKEY & BDO.